

Italy Leaders Consult On Government After Goria Coalition Fails

Reuters
ROME — President Francesco Cossiga of Italy began consultations with senior politicians Saturday to try to resolve the government crisis after the resignation of the three-and-a-half-month-old administration of Prime Minister Giovanni Goria.

Mr. Goria, 44, a Christian Democrat who took office July 28, submitted the resignation of his five-party coalition to Mr. Cossiga on Saturday after the small Liberal Party withdrew its support.

The presidential palace, using the standard formula, said Mr. Cossiga had received his decision on whether to accept the resignation and had asked Mr. Goria to stay in office to look after unsolved government business.

Mr. Cossiga canceled a six-day state visit to Britain that was to have begun Tuesday.

Tax Cut at Issue

Roberto Suro of The New York Times reported from Rome:

Senior politicians said it was unclear whether a quick solution would be found by forming a new government without the Liberals or whether Italy faced a long political crisis that would produce major leadership changes.

The Goria government collapsed just as it was trying to contend with economic problems, labor unrest and the establishment of an Italian naval presence in the Gulf.

The Liberals, who won 2.1 percent of the vote in national elections in June, announced Friday night that they would withdraw from the coalition after a week of negotiations aimed at resolving differences over the government's budget bill.

A issue was a revision of the bill that eliminated a proposed income tax cut to help lower the government's budget deficit. The Liberals maintained that the coalition's basic agreement on policy envisioned deficit reduction through cutting spending rather than increasing revenue.

The government's proposal was intended to bring Italy's 1988 borrowing requirement to \$84 billion,

from an estimated \$89 billion this year.

Several of Italy's top bankers and leading businessmen, as well as the major trade union federations, had also found fault with the limited deficit reduction program proposed by Mr. Goria.

Cesare Romiti, managing director of Fiat, called the finance proposal "absolutely inadequate."

Confindustria, an association of industrialists, warned that the budget deficit would speed a "very deep crisis" as a result of recent events in the world's stock markets. And Italy's three major labor federations called a four-hour general strike for Nov. 25 to protest the elimination of the income tax cut.

Some politicians wondered whether broader political designs were behind the collapse of the coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans.

Even without the Liberals, who represent conservative views, the four remaining parties could form a government with a comfortable majority in Parliament, but no major party leaders interviewed Saturday would commit themselves to that possibility.



Moshe Milner/The Associated Press

Iran and Iraq Report War Escalation

United Press International

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iraqi planes bombed a western Iranian village, and Iran shelled the Iraqi city of Basra on Sunday in a sharp escalation of fighting that left 17 civilians dead and 26 wounded, reports from both sides said.

A spokesman for the Iraqi armed forces in Baghdad said Iraqi planes attacked oil refineries at Gachsaran in the southwestern province of Khuzestan at and in the western Bakhtaran Province, the official Iraqi News Agency reported.

Iraqi jets struck the village of Vermhang near the district capital of Kamyaran, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of the Iraqi border, the state-run Tehran radio said.

The radio said seven persons were killed in the Iraqi attack and 16 wounded, many of them women and children.

Iran said three Iraqi planes were shot down during attempts to bomb other civilian areas in southwestern Iran.

Tehran radio said one was downed by a surface-to-air missile outside Gachsaran and that the wreckage of the plane and the pilot's body were recovered.

The radio said that another Iraqi plane penetrated Iranian airspace over Bakhtaran Province, was hit by a surface-to-air missile and exploded in the sky. A third plane identified as a Mirage F-1 also was downed in Bakhtaran, it said.

An Iraqi military spokesman denied the Iranian reports but ac-

knowledged that one aircraft was missing.

The Iraqi News Agency said Iran's long-range artillery pounded the southern port city of Basra and Qasab Sirwan overnight, killing 10 civilians, including a child, and wounding 10 others.

New U.S. Convoy Sails

The Pentagon said Sunday that U.S. warships had started their 18th escort of refugee Kuwaiti tankers through Gulf waters, Reuters reported from Washington.

Czechoslovak Aid in Moscow

Reuters
MOSCOW — Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia arrived Sunday in Moscow.

Kuwait and Morocco Join Iraq and Emirates In Restoring Egypt Ties

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Kuwait and Morocco have become the latest Arab nations to resume full diplomatic relations with Egypt, joining Iraq and the United Arab Emirates, which took similar steps last week.

Arab diplomatic sources said that Bahrain and Qatar were expected to follow suit, adding that Saudi Arabia may also join within a few weeks. Egypt already has ties with Jordan, the Sudan, Oman and Somalia, among the 21 members of the League of Arab States.

The move Saturday by Kuwait and Morocco followed a resolution approved during the four-day meeting of Arab heads of state that ended last Wednesday. Among other things, the meeting cleared the way for individual Arab nations to decide on restoring ties with Cairo, which were severed in 1979 following Egypt's signing of its peace treaty with Israel.

Arab diplomats here said in Egypt said the expansion of the seven-year-long war between Iraq and Iran, with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia providing heavy support for Iraq, was the main reason that Egypt was being welcomed back to Arab ranks.

The summit resolution stressed that this was necessary in view of past and future Egyptian contributions to the Arab cause, and because of its potential — a reference to Egyptian military might at a time when several Arab countries are facing growing Iranian power.

"It is a family reunion," said the Egyptian foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, in a telephone interview from Cairo. "For our part, we consider that the coolness that existed in the past few years is no longer justified."

Egypt, with more than a quarter of the Arab world's population (about 50 million) and the largest standing army (500,000 fighting men), loomed here as the only counterweight capable of balancing the Iranian threat. Egypt is a substantial arms manufacturer and has each year since 1984 been sup-

plying Iraq with \$1 billion worth of ammunition and weapons.

Political analysts in Amman noted that the return of Egypt to Arab ranks reflected a new order of priorities for the Arab world that now sees as its principal threat Iran and not Israel.

Analysts also said the move underlines a fear that the United States, which protects many Gulf countries from Iran, may be pressured by domestic political considerations to withdraw its considerable fleet.

"It gives the Arab Gulf countries the military umbrella that is more dependable than the American umbrella," said Labib Kamhawi, a political scientist here.

Arab officials said the deliberations among heads of state centered on the gradual integration of Egypt, not so much with the intention of introducing Egyptian forces into the region but of adding "the strategic and demographic weight of Egypt to the Arab potential just in case it is needed," in the words of one Arab minister.

Kenya Police Disperse Riot, Hit Reporters

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — Kenyan policemen and paramilitary troops used tear gas Sunday against hundreds of students who stood off after the arrests of five student leaders. The police detained and beat four Western journalists who were covering the rioting.

The students said they were protesting the arrest of newly elected leaders of the university's student organization about midnight Saturday in their dormitories.

Riot troops moved in Sunday morning after students began stone-throwing cars on Nairobi's main Uhuru Highway, and on University Way.

Both streets border the main campus of the University of Nairobi.

The four Nairobi-based correspondents were held for three hours at Nairobi central police station but were not charged.

Lindsay Hilsum, correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corp., was beaten on her back with a baton as riot police pursued demonstrators on campus.

Patrick Moser, a reporter for United Press International, was repeatedly punched on the nose and ears and hit with a rifle butt on the back of his head as he was taken to the police station in a jeep with two other journalists.

Didrikke Schumke of The Associated Press and Peter Meier from Deutsche Presse-Agentur, the West German news agency, were hit with police batons and manhandled, but they were not seriously hurt.

The disturbances were some of the most serious on the university campus since Aug. 1, 1982, when students joined in rioting in support of rebel military officers who were attempting to overthrow President Daniel arap Moi.

Deportations Reported

Four U.S. missionaries have been deported from Kenya, a newspaper said on Sunday, as Mr. Moi accused foreigners of trying to upset the stability of his government, Reuters reported from Nairobi.

The Sunday Nation said two American couples — Bob and Dewey Maxine and Gene and Sherry Throops — had been deported.

Mr. Moi assailed "undesirable" foreigners after stories in the Kenyan press on Saturday that a southern U.S. church was seeking funds from the Ku Klux Klan for the overthrow of Mr. Moi and other black African leaders regarded by American racists as threatening white rule in South Africa.

The press reports were based on copies of a letter to Klan members purportedly written by Kenneth Caswell of the Foscoe Christian Church in Boone, North Carolina. Mr. Caswell denied in an interview that he wrote the letter.

Missionary sources said the letter was a forgery by a Kenyan who fell out with a family of American missionaries.

WORLD BRIEFS

Irish Catholic Bishops Condemn IRA

BELFAST (UPI) — Irish Roman Catholic Church leaders, reacting to the recent bombing that killed 11 persons in Northern Ireland, vehemently condemned the Irish Republican Army on Sunday.

In a message read at Masses throughout Ireland, bishops said: "In the face of the present campaign of Republican violence the choice of all Catholics is clear. It is a choice between good and evil. It is sinful to support organizations committed to violence or to remain in them. It is sinful to support such organizations or call on others to support them."

South African Leader Entered Angola

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — President Piter W. Botha has recently visited southern Angola, where South African troops fought Angolan forces backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba, Defense Minister Magnus Malan said.

In an announcement Saturday to a gathering in Pretoria of the ruling National Party, General Malan said that Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, Education Minister Frederik W. de Klerk and Finance Minister Barnard J. de Plessis had also visited the war zone. General Malan said the president was in southern Angola recently to show his "empathy, involvement and personal responsibility" for the South African military action in Angola.

South Africa says it lost nine soldiers in the past week helping pro-Western rebels fight Angolan forces. It intervened after the Angolan Army, which is aided by Soviet officers and 35,000 Cuban troops, began an offensive against the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA.

Top-Level Philippine Rebel Is Seized

MANILA (AP) — Troops captured the second-ranking Philippine Communist leader Sunday in the most important arrest of a guerrilla figure since the party leader was apprehended last year. Brigadier General Raymundo Fabic said that Juanito M. Rivera, 46, was arrested at his mother's house 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of Manila.

Military sources said a force of 100 men, backed by armor, surrounded Mrs. Rivera's home. Philippine officials said he has been charged with subversion and was being held at a military base.

Mr. Rivera is the Communist Party's vice chairman and chairman of its military commission. He has played an important role in political assassinations, military sources said. The chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Rodolfo Salas, was arrested in Manila in September last year.

Bomb Hits Beirut American Hospital

BEIRUT (NYT) — A bomb hidden in a box of chocolates blew up in the American University Hospital in West Beirut Saturday, killing 7 persons and wounding 31, the police said.

The blast was the second challenge to Syrian control in West Beirut within four days. A bomb hidden in a briefcase killed 6 people and wounded 73 at Beirut International Airport on Wednesday. No one claimed responsibility for either bombing.

As in the earlier explosion, the latest bomb was carried by a woman who was killed by the blast. Security officials speculated that the woman in both bombings had been drugged. Witnesses said the explosion had torn apart a crowded cashier's office where people were gathered to pay the bills of relatives.

Kim Dae Jung Asks for Calm at Rallies

TAEGU, South Korea (UPI) — Kim Dae Jung, a presidential candidate, called Sunday for an end to violent clashes between supporters of the two major opposition party nominees, but the piles was ignored by hundreds who fought at a spoke.

Disruptions at political rallies only "help the military dictatorship," Mr. Kim said after supporters of the rival Kim Young Sam attempted to prevent him from addressing 50,000 people. The rally was held in Kim Young Sam's home province.

Kim-Dae Jung made his bid for peace a day after Kim Young Sam was jeered and pelted with rocks and eggs in Kwangju, a political stronghold of Kim Dae Jung. The elections are scheduled for Dec. 16.

French to Finish Runway in Antarctica

PARIS (AP) — France is to resume work on a runway in the Antarctic, the minister of overseas departments and territories, Bernard Pons, has announced. He emphasized that steps had been taken to minimize damage to the area's environment.

Mr. Pons said work on the 3,600-foot (1,100-meter) runway at Terre Adelie, which was interrupted in 1984, would resume immediately and would last for about five years at a cost of 100 million francs (\$18 million).

For the Record

Chinese and Indian negotiators began talks Sunday in New Delhi aimed at solving a border dispute that has strained their relations since a frontier war in 1962.

The United States may make a legal challenge to what it called the "morally wrong and politically damaging" decision by a military judge in El Salvador to free suspects in the 1985 slayings of six Americans. U.S. officials said Saturday.

Two explosions that ripped through a chemical plant owned by Celanese Corp. Saturday in Pampa, Texas, killed three workers, injured 37 and ignited a fire that produced hazardous fumes, authorities said.

Three persons were killed in Bombay and at least 30 injured during a gun battle that left 10,000 homeless, officials said Sunday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Ground workers at the international airport in Rio de Janeiro voted Friday to accept a 30-percent pay increase and end a strike that had created chaos for travelers.

The Prado Museum in Madrid, which houses one of the world's best art collections, reopened Saturday at the end of an 11-day strike, officials said.

This Week's Holidays

Banking hours and government services will be closed or curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Colombia.

TUESDAY: Zaire.

WEDNESDAY: Haiti, Morocco, Oman, West Germany.

THURSDAY: Belize, Mali, Monaco, Oman, Puerto Rico.

FRIDAY: Mexico.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

DOONESBURY



Swiss Bank Corporation and export financing.

If you're not interested in foreign markets, just turn the page.

And while you're turning, somebody out there is making plans to grab the customers your company needs. Maybe it's already happening. A lot of companies make the news by learning about the international marketplace the hard way.

Are we trying to tell you there's an easy way? Not really. Except that the easiest

way is probably to work the hardest. But if you are taking foreign sales seriously, the transaction skills we've developed over the years could make life easier for you.

Remember, these are the markets we grew up in. And our business keeps growing.

Swiss Bank Corporation

BRIEFS

CATHOLIC CHURCH CONDEMNED IRA

Catholic Church leaders, reacting to news in Northern Ireland, released a statement Sunday.

U.S. AIRLINES LEARN NEW TRICKS, LIKE TELLING TRUTH

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Some U.S. airlines have discovered a simple way to improve their on-time performance: They have started telling the truth about flight times.

American Airlines, for example, has added 39 minutes to its scheduled flying time for flight 75 from Washington to Los Angeles, providing passengers with a more realistic estimate of when they might actually arrive. What once was a flight scheduled to take 4 hours and 55 minutes is now scheduled for 5 hours and 34 minutes.

Such moves are among a number of changes made by carriers recently in an effort to improve performance after growing public indignation over the state of air travel.

Earlier this month the U.S. Transportation Department released its first consumer guide to airline performance, comparing major airlines in terms of schedules and baggage handling and noting which airlines received the most passenger complaints.

The department's decision in September to require the airlines to report performance data was clearly designed in part to head off tougher action by Congress.

Critics of the department found fault with the consumer guide, but the prospect of having to account for performance appears to have had a tonic effect on airlines.

In the past two months, passenger complaints have dropped 50 percent, and in October, flight delays calculated by the Federal Aviation Administration, on a different basis from the Transportation Department figures, dropped 45 percent.

Some critics said the department's report should have been more comprehensive, including delays for mechanical reasons, for instance. Department officials argue that including mechanical delays in the ratings might tempt airlines to take short cuts on repairs.

The airlines are quick to point out that problems beyond

their control contribute to delays. Weather accounts for about 70 percent of delays, for instance. Another major culprit, airline officials say, is the air-traffic control system, which employs 2,500 fewer full-performance controllers than it did in 1981 despite a tremendous increase in traffic.

Still, it is clear that once the airlines feel pressure from the

Once the airlines felt pressure from the public, Congress and the government, they found ways to improve performance.

public, Congress and the Transportation Department, they found ways to improve performance, officials said.

"Their mind was off the store for awhile," said Matthew V. Scocozza, assistant secretary of transportation for policy and international affairs.

One key to improving on-time performance was in the schedule changes the airlines made. American said it adjusted schedules for about 1,500 of its 2,000 flights to reflect actual times more closely.

Airlines had an incentive to shrink flight times reported in airline schedules because computerized reservation systems listed the shortest flights first, until July when the department ruled that the shortest flight time would no longer mean priority in the listings.

American and other airlines also added gate personnel to improve on-time performance for flights that are usually full or almost full.

"One of the key reasons for delay is late passenger processing," an American spokesman said. "We provided additional manning on flights that are booked at heavy levels

so we could take care of that high level of activity in the last 10 minutes or so, so we could get people on and close the doors on time."

Once on board, passengers have found themselves being urged by flight attendants and even pilots to take their seats so that flights can take off. The aviation administration requires that all passengers be seated, with seat belts fastened, before an airplane can begin to move.

The Transportation Department has pointed out throughout the year that airlines have scheduled more departures than airports can handle at certain popular times. Mr. Scocozza said that in one intensely competitive market, 22 flights were scheduled to depart in a single minute.

American, Delta Air Lines, United Airlines, USAir, Continental Airlines and Eastern Airlines agreed in August, under pressure from the department, to modify schedules at the main Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth, Chicago and Boston airports to spread out traffic more realistically. Airlines have done so in other markets as well.

Continental, which was at the top of the consumer complaint charts for months earlier this year, began keeping "hot spares" available at key airports. "Hot spares" are extra airplanes with crews ready to go in case an aircraft does not arrive or develops problems once it has landed.

Some of the changes made to improve performance were simple.

American found, for instance, that computerized seat assignments had some drawbacks when it came to efficient boarding: If passengers who received advanced seat assignments did not show up, leaving seats to be assigned to waiting customers, gate crew did not know the seats were vacant until a flight attendant on board reported back.

So the airline resumed using airline seating charts with seat-number stickers. Now passengers pick up stickers when they board, and gate attendants know by looking at the chart which seats are available for standby passengers.

U.S. MARINES SHIFT NORTH AWAY FROM SENSITIVE JOB

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Marine Corps transferred Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North out of the job of coordinating a yearlong classified study on the future of the corps last month and gave him a position involving less sensitive information, according to sources.

The sources said the inquiry by the Justice Department's Public Integrity Section would include examination of whether Judge Ginsburg violated U.S. conflict-of-interest laws while he was an assistant attorney general in charge of the Antitrust Division from 1985 to November 1986.

Sources said that the inquiry did not involve Judge Ginsburg's drug use.

On a questionnaire submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee when he was nominated to the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia in 1986, Judge Ginsburg said that he was the "principal draftsman" of the Justice Department's brief in a Supreme Court case involving the First Amendment rights of cable operators.

U.S. IS SAID TO INVESTIGATE GINSBURG'S PAST CONDUCT

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has begun an inquiry to determine whether an independent counsel should be appointed to pursue allegations of misconduct by Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg while he was a high-ranking government official, according to Justice Department sources.

The sources said the inquiry by the Justice Department's Public Integrity Section would include examination of whether Judge Ginsburg violated U.S. conflict-of-interest laws while he was an assistant attorney general in charge of the Antitrust Division from 1985 to November 1986.

Sources said that the inquiry did not involve Judge Ginsburg's drug use.

On a questionnaire submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee when he was nominated to the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia in 1986, Judge Ginsburg said that he was the "principal draftsman" of the Justice Department's brief in a Supreme Court case involving the First Amendment rights of cable operators.

AMERICAN TOPICS

How to Encourage 'Aliterates' to Read

The Library of Congress has designated 1987 as "The Year of the Reader," with emphasis on "aliterates" — people who know how to read, but don't. Accordingly, Library Journal has asked 36 first novelists how to convince nonreaders that reading is well worth their time." Some replies:

C.J. Hribal ("American Beauty"): When you read a book, your own mind conjures up pictures more colorful, more exciting, more intricate than anything a TV program possibly could.

Charles Gill ("The Boozer Challenge"): Mark Twain said that the man who doesn't read has no advantage over the man who can't, and I tend to agree.

L.S. Whiteley ("Deadly Green"): How would a blind man feel if he heard that there were people who could see but refused to open their eyes?

Katharine Stoll ("Den of Thieves"): If you can read but don't, you're a little like the people who go around with their hearing aids turned off. You'll avoid all the boring stuff, but you'll also miss the news that somebody loves you or your pants are on fire.

Damian Musello ("Mystic Lakes"): Novels today are either intellectually stodgy, or intelligent but as exciting as watching snail practice their vertical jump.

Edward Phillips ("Sunday's Child"): Perhaps the best way to encourage this hypothetical aliterate to read is by handcuffing him to a radiator with a jug of



A HEARTY CELEBRATION — For the 25th anniversary of the Texas Heart Institute in Houston, 103 heart transplant recipients — nearly all from the United States

— got together for a party. Since 1962, the institute has performed more than 67,000 open heart operations, 176 transplants and thousands of other heart procedures.

wine, a loaf of bread and the novel in question.

Short Takes

Variety, the weekly bible of show business, has moved from a dilapidated storefront on Times Square to a glass and steel skyscraper on Park Avenue South. The paper was founded in 1905, and since 1919 it had occupied the same quarters, now surrounded by vast construction projects. "The neighborhood is just too crazy now," said Syd Silverman, the publisher, whose grandfather started the paper. It was sold last summer to a British conglomerate.

Variety either invented or popularized such words as bologna, chick, mopet, payola and sitcom.

More than 75,000 bonds issued

by the Confederate States of America during the Civil War have been found in a London vault where they were placed in storage in 1920. The bonds have a total face value of about \$60 million. Descendants of the original trustees only recently rediscovered them. Sotheby's auction house plans to sell the bonds in one lot in London on Nov. 24. It estimates their current value at \$220,000 (\$390,000).

Even when turned off, most hair dryers still circulate a current strong enough to kill. In the past 10 years, 172 persons have been electrocuted when hair dryers that were turned off fell into sinks or bathtubs filled with water. Most of the victims were children. Now Underwriters Laboratories Inc., a nonprofit safety and testing laboratory, has ruled that being vice president was a miserable job." The father-in-law of Mr. Robb, 48, was Lyndon B.

Johnson, who was vice president for nearly three years before becoming president after the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Senator Bob Dole's formal entry into the presidential race means the Kansas Republican will no longer have time for "Face-Off," his daily two-minute radio debate with Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. Senator Dole is to be succeeded by Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, the minority whip. "Let me say thanks for the memories," Mr. Dole told Mr. Kennedy. "There's life after a presidential campaign." Mr. Kennedy replied. He invited Mr. Dole back to the program after the 1988 election so that "we can discuss the incoming Democratic administration."

— ARTHUR HIGBEE

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

Bal du Moulin Rouge
femmes, femmes, femmes...

STUNNING!
the cancan has never been better

8 p.m. dinner dance, champagne and show. F. 495
11 p.m. and 0 a.m. champagne and show. F. 340.
Montmartre - Place Blanche
Tel: (1) 46.06.01 AND AGENCIES

Innovative technology from AEG. Here's more:

Our solar technology, perhaps the most advanced in the world, now supplies over 100 satellites and space probes with power. We will also be responsible for the solar power systems for the most important European aerospace projects: the Eureca and the manned space laboratories of the Columbus program. Both will have solar energy systems from AEG.

AEG's flexible automation systems: they boost production, cut energy costs and improve quality by providing numerous components with electronic intelligence that enables them to intercommunicate. This allows human workers to take up more challenging jobs than just looking after machines.

The city of Berlin has to cover its power requirements with its own power stations and cannot fall back on the European grid to cope with peak demand. AEG designed and built the first and largest battery storage system in the world (17 MW) which feeds standby power into the Berlin mains in a fraction of a second — without pollution.

AEG

7 MILLION INFORMATION REQUESTS A DAY TAKE SOME HANDLING. OUR COMPUTERS HAVE GOT IT TAPED.



Every day brokers around the world on over ten thousand computer terminals access The Stock Exchange TOPIC system for the latest share prices and financial information. To handle traffic that has tripled since "Big Bang" the AEG subsidiary MODCOMP

Headquarters: AEG Aktiengesellschaft, Z 15, Theodor-Heuss-Kai 1, D-6000 Frankfurt 70, West-Germany

Nicaraguan Troops Wage Major Offensive Against the Contras

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — While President Daniel Ortega Saavedra talked peace in Washington, the Sandinist Army has been waging a major offensive against U.S.-backed rebels in northern, central and southern Nicaragua.

The offensive began after Mr. Ortega announced earlier this month the suspension, effective Nov. 7, of unilateral cease-fires declared a month before in three zones.

In a speech Nov. 5, Mr. Ortega said that Sandinist forces would deal with the rebels "with billy clubs and bullets."

A fourth cease-fire zone, in Nicaragua's sparsely populated Atlantic Coast region, was unaffected.

Western observers said the Sandinists appeared to be trying to dismantle the rebel movement through a combination of peace initiatives designed to cut off U.S. aid, an amnesty program aimed at whittling down their numbers, and battlefield actions to deplete their supplies.

The current offensive is seen as an effort to get the rebels, commonly known as contras, to use up ammunition and materiel.

When the truce was lifted, Sandinist officials said the contras had used the cease-fire zones to receive air drops of supplies.

Since a \$100 million U.S. aid package expired Sept. 30, the Reagan administration has received congressional approval for \$6.7 million in nonlethal aid for the contras. But it has put off until next year a request for \$270 million in new aid to give the Central American peace accord a chance.

Under the accord, Mr. Ortega initiated indirect cease-fire negotiations with contra leaders Friday in Washington, handing an 11-point proposal to an intermediary, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the archbishop of Managua.

Meanwhile, Sandinist-controlled radio stations reported Friday that the Sandinist Popular Army was attacking the contras in the northern provinces of Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Estelí, the central provinces of Matagalpa and Boaco, and a southeastern region that includes Chontales Province and part of Zelaya Province.

■ Reagan Cites Delays

On Saturday, a day after the Nicaraguan government offered its cease-fire proposal to the contras, President Ronald Reagan accused the Sandinists of dragging their feet, The New York Times reported from Washington.

He said Managua was not abiding by the peace accord's call for ending states of emergency in Central America.

"The Communists in Nicaragua refuse to lift their state of emergency," he said, while "the democracies of El Salvador and Guatemala, countries that are also torn by violence, make no excuse and have no state of emergency."

Mr. Ortega said Friday that he would lift the state of emergency only after all the contras had laid down their arms under a cease-fire and the contra bases in Honduras had been emptied.

Meanwhile, in Miami, Cardinal Obando y Bravo expressed guarded confidence about the prospect for success of the peace efforts in Nicaragua. He said Saturday that he expected formal cease-fire negotiations between the Nicaraguan government and the anti-Sandinist guerrillas to begin before Dec. 5.

In Mexico City, Mr. Ortega said Saturday that Nicaragua had agreed to accept a four-member team of U.S. mediators following a request by the cardinal for experienced advisers. The four are Paul C. Warnke, a veteran negotiator; Ed King, a retired colonel who has studied Central American armies; Wilson Morris, an aide to Jim Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives, who recommended the team; and Richard Pena, who has worked with the speaker on Central American matters.

Moscow Lets Nureyev Visit Sick Mother



Rudolf Nureyev at Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow on Saturday after obtaining permission to visit his mother.

Honduran Backing for Contras in Doubt

By James LeMoine
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Airstrips in Honduras are still being used to supply Nicaraguan guerrillas, but continued government support for the rebels is no longer certain, according to Honduran political analysts and several diplomats here.

Backing the Nicaraguan guerrillas, or contras, is becoming more and more costly politically for the Sandinist Popular Army was attacking the contras in the northern provinces of Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Estelí, the central provinces of Matagalpa and Boaco, and a southeastern region that includes Chontales Province and part of Zelaya Province.

■ Reagan Cites Delays

On Saturday, a day after the Nicaraguan government offered its cease-fire proposal to the contras, President Ronald Reagan accused the Sandinists of dragging their feet, The New York Times reported from Washington.

He said Managua was not abiding by the peace accord's call for ending states of emergency in Central America.

governing alliance of army officers and civilians.

"The situation has never seemed so tenuous," said a Western diplomat who monitors the Honduran government and the Nicaraguan rebels. "This could all begin to change very quickly in the next month or so."

The regional treaty signed Aug. 7 in Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica calls for increased democratization, negotiated cease-fires in guerrilla wars, amnesty and an end to outside aid and the use of territory to assist rebel groups.

Honduras has been slow in applying its provisions. It has done almost nothing to carry out the internal political reconciliation called for in the treaty, and so far has refused to close contra bases inside the country.

Although Honduras has established a reconciliation commission as called for in the treaty, that body so far has publicly discussed neither the presence of contra bases in Honduras nor the suspected leftists who have disappeared after being taken by the army.

Achieving progress under the treaty is made difficult by the way political power is exercised in Honduras. For the most part, power resides with the U.S. Embassy and perhaps 100 army officers, politicians, and business executives.

Although the government is formally democratic and elected, the army appears to be the chief source of political power. All important political decisions are debated by a group of top army officers.

Their decisions are then expressed in the de facto governing body of the country, the National Security Council, where the president and two other civilians are outnumbered by as many as six army officers.

The overwhelming American influence in Honduras has not improved life significantly for most Hondurans nor has it always controlled headstrong army officers.

In the last six years, the United States has given Honduras more than \$1 billion of economic and military aid. Yet, the country remains one of the three poorest in the hemisphere (with Haiti and Bolivia), with rampant corruption and no sense of national purpose.

The United States deals directly with army commanders, bolstering their power even while claiming that the objective of U.S. policy is to establish a lasting civilian democracy.

The United States has held continuous military exercises here since 1983, constructed at least nine combat airstrips, built camps for the contras, placed up to 1,200 U.S. soldiers here on a almost permanent basis, signed a special security pact with Honduras and, most recently, agreed to give \$75 million in advanced F-5 jet fighters.

Such spending has given the United States tremendous political clout, helping to keep the program of supplying the contras alive and making Honduras the only card Washington has left to affect the regional peace treaty.

Honduras also appears to back the contras because the Honduran president, José Azcón Hoyos, is a strong opponent of the Sandinist government. Opinion polls suggest the Hondurans are conservative people who believe that Nicaragua is a threat and that the contra cause is legitimate, so long as the rebels stay in Nicaragua and do not return to Honduras.

Mr. Azcón's support for the contras would be of little value were it not backed by army officers whose motives appear to be less politically pure. Several have made hefty profits from supplying food and equipment to the contras, and from bribes, according to diplomats, Honduran officials and politicians.

The speaker ignored their fears and plowed ahead, much to the delight of Republican strategists.

The White House sensed Mr. Wright's eagerness to be a major player in Washington and used that impulse in inviting him to join the Reagan-Wright plan for Central American peace talks in September.

As a result, the army's continued support for the rebels is not certain. It could be affected by a cutback in U.S. aid next year, which would reduce the largesse the army has grown accustomed to. If the army shifts, most diplomats and Honduran political analysts say, Mr. Azcón will crumble, too, sinking the United States.

Under maritime law, Captain Semmer could have kept the Alabama in internment in Cherbourg, but he chose to fight the Kearsarge, a larger and more heavily armed ship. "I think he was overconfident," Mr. Still said. "He had already beaten one Union warship, the Hatteras, and he was so confident in his ship and crew that he felt he could beat the Kearsarge as well."

Once the smoke of the battle had lifted, the captain of the Kearsarge, John Winslow, wrote in his log: "We fought her until she would no longer swim — then we gave her to the waves."

Rebel camps are also being gradually reduced to a minimum level of operation that can be quickly extinguished during the week that the international verification commission visits, according to diplomats and Honduran politicians who monitor the rebels.

for a report on this glimpse at their homeland.

"I'm well, I'm happy, I'm excited to be here," said Mr. Nureyev, 49, who is now a citizen of Austria. "It was in the cards, it was inevitable."

Mr. Nureyev was besieged in the lobby of the Moscow airport by autograph-seekers and he patiently obliged each.

He stood fit by television lights, exchanging greetings with travelers in Russian, French and English as he waited for a car to take him to a flight to Ufa, about 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) east of Moscow, where his mother and sisters live.

Mr. Nureyev was asked his opinion of the Gorbachev leadership.

He paused, smiled and referred to Joseph Brodsky, the Soviet-born poet and Nobel laureate who lives in the United States: "I believe that Mr. Brodsky said, 'I would rather have him at the head of government.'"

Mr. Nureyev would not otherwise discuss politics, but in response to questions he said he would welcome the chance to dance again in his homeland.

"Whatever is left in me of dancing, yes, I would love to show it here," he said. Soviet officials have made no mention of Mr. Nureyev's return, nor has it been mentioned in the official press.

WRIGHT: Relations Are Sour

(Continued from Page 1)

personal basis," said Mr. Wright, a Texas Democrat. "But the minute the subject gets on to anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

The relationship between a speaker and a president is one of the critical comedions and is even more important when the Congress and the presidency are controlled by different parties.

"It's potentially a very productive relationship, given the institutional position of the two people," Mr. Wright said. "Or it could potentially be very disruptive."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

White House aides say one reason the contras are back is the budget-reduction program has moved slowly in spite of the subject's insistence on anything of substance, he clams up and wants to recite the soundbites that form his ideological matrix."

Lagging Soviet Output Plagues Gorbachev Bid For Economic Reforms

Reuters

MOSCOW — The continuing shortcomings of Soviet industry and agriculture are presenting Mikhail S. Gorbachev with major problems in his drive for economic renewal and reform, according to Western analysts and the latest of figures on production.

The figures released over the weekend show that the growth of industrial production is well below that achieved in 1986 and that it has slowed even further in the past few months.

Nearly a third of industrial enterprises failed to meet production targets according to the data published in the weekly economic magazine *Ekonomichechiye Gazeta*.

Some of the worst performances were recorded in the machine-building industry, the focus of the modernization drive ordered by Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The Soviet grain crop, estimated at 210 million tons, or about the same as the harvest in 1986, is also well below the target of 232 million tons set for this year, partly because of heavy rain this fall.

Analysts say that one cause of the decline in production is recent quality-control legislation, under which defective or substandard goods can be rejected and excluded from production figures.

They say, however, that the quantity of goods written off in this way was less than 0.1 per cent of output, although an equivalent of 1.5 per cent of production was turned for reprocessing.

■ Yeltsin Purge Continues

Continuing the purge of Boris N. Yeltsin, recently removed as Moscow party chief, a Soviet newspaper Sunday announced his removal from two municipal posts, United Press International reported.

A Soviet agriculture official, Viktor P. Nikonov, described the yields as "not bad," but he criticized farmers for failing to increase production.

"It must be seen that the tempo of agricultural production is still not meeting the demands of the June 1987 plenum of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee," he was quoted as saying in an article in October in Pravda, the party's daily newspaper.

Western analysts say that bad weather is a major cause of the shortfall in agricultural production.

However, some changes in agricultural practices ordered by Mr. Gorbachev are taking place.

"It's potentially a very productive relationship, given the institutional position of the two people," Mr. Wright said. "Or it could potentially be very disruptive."

Honduras also appears to back the contras because the Honduran president, José Azcón Hoyos, is a strong opponent of the Sandinist government. Opinion polls suggest the Hondurans are conservative people who believe that Nicaragua is a threat and that the contra cause is legitimate, so long as the rebels stay in Nicaragua and do not return to Honduras.

Mr. Wright is determined to make his mark, and even before he took his post as speaker last January, he astounded and impressed some of his own supporters by advocating a tax increase. It was a policy many Democrats favored in private but shied away from in public, given the political risks involved.

The speaker ignored their fears and plowed ahead, much to the delight of Republican strategists.

The White House sensed Mr. Wright's eagerness to be a major player in Washington and used that impulse in inviting him to join the Reagan-Wright plan for Central American peace talks in September.

As a result, the army's continued support for the rebels is not certain. It could be affected by a cutback in U.S. aid next year, which would reduce the largesse the army has grown accustomed to. If the army shifts, most diplomats and Honduran political analysts say, Mr. Azcón will crumble, too, sinking the United States.

Under maritime law, Captain Semmer could have kept the Alabama in internment in Cherbourg, but he chose to fight the Kearsarge, a larger and more heavily armed ship. "I think he was overconfident," Mr. Still said. "He had already beaten one Union warship, the Hatteras, and he was so confident in his ship and crew that he felt he could beat the Kearsarge

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Historic Shift of Control

With the announcement of a slight reduction in the monthly U.S. trade deficit, the markets are reported to be temporarily placated. The markets — that vast, restless collectivity of investors, traders and speculators — are now the monitors of U.S. economic policy, meting out swift punishment for politicians' backsliding. How did America get itself into a position in which policy has to answer to the speculators?

The trade deficit in September was \$14.1 billion. At that level, America needs roughly \$14 billion of foreign investment to balance the deficit. Otherwise Americans would find themselves selling more dollars — to pay for their imports — than anyone wanted to buy, and the dollar's exchange rate would fall.

For the first six years of the Reagan administration, private investors abroad wanted to put their money in huge quantities into the dollar and into America. That balanced the trade deficits. But as time passed, foreign investors began to get anxious about having disproportionate amounts of their money in this one country, and they began to grow less optimistic about the future for profits. Last winter the flow of foreign private investment to the United States abruptly dropped.

To prevent the dollar's exchange rate from collapsing, and their own currencies from shooting sky-high, governments in Japan and Europe had to step in last spring and begin buying billions of dollars with their taxpayers' money. The extraordinarily heavy new dependence on foreign governments' support is diminishing America's freedom of action. This new reality underlies the recent assertiveness on the part of Tokyo and Bonn in criticizing American prostration and indecision on the budget deficit.

In Washington the implications have not yet sunk in. Congress, for example, is writing a trade bill based on the assumption that Japan is absolutely dependent on access to the American market for its cars and other consumer goods and will have to conform to American wishes on trading practices. In fact, as Japan's government understands but most Americans do not (yet), the United States needs their capital as much as the Japanese need American customers. The Japanese statements on the budget deficit are a warning. Reduction of Japanese financial support is unlikely at the moment, but Japanese and European governments' support of the developing world if only their people could earn money with which to buy them.

At some Europeans see it, Washington is demanding that they finance the deficits through the election year and enable the Reagan administration to get past the next 12 months without having to make any unpopular decisions. The quarrel between the U.S. Treasury and the West German government over this demand broke into public in mid-October and was one of the incidents that led to the stock market crash.

The final stages of the trade bill may not be as Congress supposes, negotiations with the White House to avoid a presidential veto, but rather negotiations with Japan and Europe to avoid financial veto. As most people know, running up your debts leads to a loss of control over your own affairs. Six years of free spending and heavy borrowing under the Reagan administration have brought a historic shift of financial control from America to its new creditors — and financial control is political power.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Change Is Fragile

It is tempting to see the Boris Yeltsin story as the end of Soviet "new thinking" and a slide back to the days of Stalin's purges. But caution is in order. It is fine to applaud loosening of controls and condemnation of the old Soviet ways. It makes little sense, however, to draw profound conclusions about the fate of glasnost, or openness, and perestroika, or reform, on the basis of daily or even monthly events.

The purge comparison seems alluring at first glance: Mr. Yeltsin, the Moscow party chief, criticizes his mentor, Mikhail Gorbachev, for going too slow on reforms. The private critique is leaked to the Western press. After some denials, Mr. Yeltsin comes forward, admits his mistakes and apologizes. He is dismissed from office, and his detractors quickly line up to point the finger. But the differences from the Stalinist days are stark. Stalin's victims were accused of many things, all more serious than Mr. Yeltsin's crime of "political immaturity" and "excessive ambition." Nor should anyone expect his fate to be worse than a far lower job.

The Yeltsin affair is not so much a con-

scious step backward for Mr. Gorbachev's reforms as a stumble. Standing by itself it could simply be read as one man in an authoritarian system being too open and too bold in challenging established leadership. U.S. presidents have been known to fire cabinet officers who openly attacked them.

But the contrast is more in the system than in the act. In the Soviet system the danger is that Mr. Yeltsin's dismissals will have a chilling effect on nascent efforts by the regime to introduce criticism to Soviet society.

Or perhaps the chill is already there. Those who press for change in the Soviet Union are at war with the special interests. Mr. Yeltsin had long ruffled many a bureaucratic feather in the capital of Soviet bureaucracy. Complaints about him were circulating before the party plenum at which he spoke so vehemently. Perhaps the Yeltsin affair shows that when a vigorous and determined reformer is pitted against the bureaucracy, he loses.

The "new" Soviet thinking is new and remarkable; it is also fragile. For the time being, that is the only safe conclusion.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Evading the Hard Steps

In 1964 South Africa sent seven leaders of the African National Congress to prison for life; the black nationalist organization had turned to revolution in frustration after 50 years of peaceful protest. A wailing quarter of a century later, the white authorities now face one of the seven, the aging, unrepentant Govan Mbeki. He refused to meet the condition of renouncing violence, but was freed anyway, partly because officials shrink from the martyrdom and public outrage that could flow from the death of a major ANC figure in prison. President F.W. de Klerk is now using the Mbeki release as a trial run to determine whether to go on and free others, notably Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader with the largest following.

Almost all blacks in South Africa and some whites understand that the country's crisis cannot be eased without a political dialogue in which the blacks who take part truly represent their people. This is the incontestable case for releasing Mr. Mandela and other political prisoners, for unbanning organizations such as the ANC and allowing them the rights that the white minority enjoys. The ANC is not the exclusive spokesman for South African blacks, but it is a

principal one, and no real progress is imaginable without its full participation.

Proteus has long tried to pick the black population's leaders, a process that produces puppets with little value as intermediaries. This has led to revolution in South Africa. He is a proven opponent of apartheid, who pleads for his friend Nelson Mandela's release. But he is also a major politician whose Zulu tribal base puts him at odds with the non-Zulu ANC. And he is a moderate who is favored by some whites for his resistance to job-killing sanctions and admired by others for his plan for power sharing among the races in Natal-KwaZulu.

Mr. Mbeki hopes to draw Chief Buthelezi into a proposed national black advisory council. The president perhaps figures he may then be able to draw in the ANC, or be better positioned to exclude it. This is the tricky game the government plays by letting out Mr. Mbeki, trolling for Chief Buthelezi and cultivating hopes that Mr. Mandela may be released soon, too. It is the government's desperate, devous way to avoid the hard steps that democratic reconciliation requires.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Mafia and the Bigots

Yes, there is a Mafia, an organized crime network largely made up of Italian-American mobsters. But Americans have not yet learned to stop stigmatizing all Italian-Americans because of it. The positive development is that at last, after years of subterranean murmurings, the subject and the prejudice can be openly confronted.

This is, in many ways, the decade of Italian-Americans. They have achieved new prominence in every field: the auto industry, architecture, politics, the Supreme Court. Yet the stereotypes continue, even as Rudolph Giuliani, a United States attorney of Italian background, relentlessly and successfully prosecutes the Mafia.

Many Americans reddish with anger when they hear prejudiced slurs like "grasping Jews" or "violent blacks." But slurs about Americans of Italian heritage are too often tolerated. Not uncommon, word of their success is followed by knowing mutters

about mob connections. The recent stir over Governor Mario Cuomo of New York offers an example. As speculation picked up about his presidential ambitions, so did the rumors. It was whispered that he was afraid to enter the race because of skeletons in his closet: that in his early days as a lawyer he had represented crime figures; that mob bosses had contributed to his election campaigns.

The good news is that it has become easier to see the Mafia in perspective. Its dominance in organized crime is waning. In part that is because of prosecutors like Mr. Giuliani; in part it is because of the upward mobility of Italian-Americans generally. The presence of a Lee Iacocca at Chrysler or an Antonia Scalia on the Supreme Court stands in reprobation to the ugly stereotypes. But America will continue to be the poorer until public officials like Mr. Cuomo no longer confront baseless whispers.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
JOHN VINOUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Page
RENE BONDY, Design Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANCOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Advertising Sales Director
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (01) 46-37-93-00. Telex: Advertising, 61232; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Connaught Rd., Shepperton, TW11, Tel: 472-7768. Tel: RS36728
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glencross, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-861056. Tel: 5-861070
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKellar, 63 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel: 486-4902. Tel: 486-4903
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Leisterbeck, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: 069/26000. Tel: 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Carty, 380 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 733-2700. Tel: 427-2775
S.A.: 1200000 F. RCS Nouv. B 73021126. Comm. Postage No. 6137
© 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8022

For an Enlightened Program of Food Aid

By Orville L. Freeman

NEW YORK — Hunger, long the forgotten issue on the world agenda, blazed briefly in the Western public's consciousness during the African famine of 1985 and abruptly faded from attention again. But even if hunger has vanished from public debate, the growing problem continues to grow. Half a billion people endurenumbing malnutrition each day, often too weak to work or too debilitated even to produce the food they need to energize themselves. That number is growing, not diminishing.

The growth of chronic hunger not only presents the glaring paradox of want in the midst of plenty; the grinding poverty itself actually helps create gouts of unsold food. The ample surpluses of American agriculture, with production capacity 40 percent in excess of domestic needs, would find eager buyers in the fast-growing countries of the developing world if only their people could earn money with which to buy them.

A decade ago, hunger emerged as a major issue on the global agenda. As secretary of state, Henry Kissinger went so far as to set an ambitious goal for the world community: the elimination of world hunger by 1990. Long-range programs to accomplish both food and development strategies were established, funding was provided and considerable progress was made, even if the goal was not quite reached.

After 1980, hunger disappeared as an issue. U.S. unilateral development aid was sliced from \$2.3 billion in 1980 to \$949 million this year. The three-year U.S. commitment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development fell from \$254 million pledged for 1981-1983 to \$80 million for 1987-1989. The Food for Peace allocation was halved in just two years, from \$2 billion in 1985 to \$1.1 billion today. And for 1986-87, payments on the \$101 million U.S. obligation to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization have amounted to only \$13 million.

No wonder the numbers of chronically hungry are growing once again. The United States has gone into default on a serious moral obligation, and that default is hardly attenuated by the episodic response to public concern about cut-right famine two years ago.

This is the thrust of a new report, entitled "A Time to Plant: International Cooperation to End Hunger," by the United Nations Association of the United States: There is an urgent need "for a renewed commitment, by our own countries and the international community, to the goal of a world where no child goes to bed hungry — to the elimination of hunger before this century's end."

This is truly a moral obligation of first priority. At the same time, it is an economic issue of

gaining power in the Third World. And economic expansion in developing countries must be led by rising purchasing power in the rural sector, where the bulk of Third World people live. That underscores the importance of carefully targeted international development aid that can spark increased productivity and an economic takeoff.

It is increasingly clear that poorer countries' development policies need to be targeted to the poor in rural villages. Growth in their purchasing power fuels local consumer industries (generating increases in urban income) and allows those countries to buy more varied foods. Development aid provided by wealthier countries, directly and through multilateral institutions, should focus more on investment in productive "micro-enterprises" among the poor. Initiatives in Congress to do just that have recently gained ground.

One of the most innovative recommendations in the new report by the United Nations Association of the United States, reflecting the fundamental relationship between trade and aid, calls for reallocating some of the budget savings from a worldwide phaseout of grower subsidies to food purchase subsidies for the poor in key developing countries. The aid, channeled back into higher food purchases, would enrich the diets of the hungry poor — and expand markets for U.S. growers. Just as food stamps expanded the food purchases of America's poor by 24 percent, in Sri Lanka they have increased the volume of food sold to the poor by 30 percent.

Policy makers must recognize that interest in Third World rural development is practical as well as moral. The dollars invested in multilateral development banks are creating consumers, not competitors, and carefully targeted food aid stimulates productivity, not passivity. The possibility becomes ever more real of restoring a broad constituency against hunger amid this "action" triangle of interests: humanitarian aid, Third World development and commercial market building.

The writer, a former U.S. secretary of agriculture, is chairman of the board of governors of the National Association of the United States. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The case for aiding rural development in the Third World is practical as well as moral.

inestimable importance for American agriculture. For an all-out development war to conquer world hunger is also at the core of building future markets for agricultural products.

The plain fact is that the necessary markets for American farmers are not in Japan and Western Europe. The fastest growing markets are the developing countries that are undergoing rapid economic growth. South Korea, once a poverty-stricken recipient of U.S. food aid, is now purchasing more than \$2 billion a year in American farm products — even its own food output grows by a healthy 3 percent a year. Brazil, while expanding farm production by 5 percent a year (and becoming a stiff competitor in soybeans), has increased the volume of its imports of U.S. farm commodities by 15 percent in the last decade.

There is, in short, a fundamental relationship between the crisis of hunger in the developing world and the crisis of surplus in U.S. agriculture. The solution to both crises lies in rapid growth of

Poles Need Walesa's Solutions

By Jim Hoagland

GDAŃSK, Poland — "Look at these hands," he says, holding up palms with calluses and small cuts. "I must be the only Nobel prizewinner who works so hard. There is no light work in a shipyard."

Six years after the Polish army and secret police sought to toss Lech Wałęsa and his Solidarity movement onto the rubble pile of history, the shrewdest electrician in the Gdańsk shipyard endures. He continues to be the living symbol of and spokesman for the most important revolt against Communist rule in this generation despite a totalitarian empire's efforts to break and discredit him.

So what does a Nobel laureate author and international celebrity do

We are prepared to go underground again if we have to. We won't give up August.

in a shipyard? "I build socialism," he says with a mischievous grin. "I repair electrical equipment. I have access to the mechanical history of Poland in this shipyard. We have every kind of equipment — pre-war, post-war, recent, Western, Eastern. I have the opportunity to compare technologies. I repair things sometimes with a hammer, sometimes with tweezers."

His ideas tumble out. To chat with him for an hour in his parish church here is to wade deeply into a rapidly flowing stream of consciousness. The cycle of revolt, repression and regrouping that he has lived through since August 1980, when the Solidarity trade union movement was born, shows in his fatigue. He does not engage in his usual flirtatious banter with a pretty Polish translator. He says he is even too tired to try to play pranks on the two cardinals of policemen waiting outside to tail us when we part.

The surveillance does not outrage him. Part of the secret of his political and personal survival under enormous pressure lies in his profound practicality. He responds to both heady success and oppression with that finely tuned sense of the absurd that is shaped by an East European's everyday experience of a bankrupt economy and a stalemate political system.

He avoids answering one question because he believes that the meeting room is bugged. "We are bugged. We pay taxes in order to be bugged," he says dryly. Asked about the nations' referendum that Wojciech Jaruzelski's regime will hold this month seeking approval for price increases that it will impose anyway, Mr. Wałęsa does not launch into a political lecture but simply observes, "This senseless act is going to cost 1 billion zlotys" — about \$300 million. "In our bad economic situation, this much money is going to be spent on a senseless act."

Mr. Wałęsa survives as a national symbol because "he remains a worker," says Professor Bronislaw Geremek, a friend and intellectual mentor. "And he is a realist. He understands that you can break yourself against the wall of a system like this, that with a system like that, most of us, have to be clever. The average Polish people admire his ways of outfoxing the system. 'He's one of us,' they say."

His realism brings him into conflict with radicals who advocate a strategy of confrontation with General Jaruzelski, who co-led Solidarity on Dec. 13, 1981. They criticize his continued willingness to seek a political compromise with the general. They are unhappy with a recent decision to re-group clandestine and above-ground Solidarity units into one body that will try to work legally within the system.

"The comments and even arguments are the evidence that this organization is still alive," he says. "If there were no discussion, no arguments, it would have meant that we are asleep or even dead ... We are prepared to go underground again if we have to. We won't give up August [1980]. And nobody can take it away from us."

Mr. Wałęsa's supporters point to Andrei Sakharov's telephone call to him as a gesture of support. He responded that he was not equipped to handle it. His reason: "Like Calvino Coolidge, who saw on the horizon developments he knew he was not equipped to handle, Mr. Reagan is out of sync with his times. The nation's problems are being seen in a new light, and they seem different."

In point of fact, of course, the problems are labeled the same from one administration to the next in much the same form.

Dwight Eisenhower, in a presidential memoir telling of his efforts to "make change," reported that in his first moments at his desk in the Oval Office he found locked in a drawer a folder of memoranda left for him by Harry Truman, his predecessor, with whom he was barely on speaking terms. The documents dealt with urgent matters that might require immediate action by the new president.

That is how the White House is passed along from one administration to the next. Each temporary occupant, emboldened by the command he receives from the electorate, can give the problems he inherits no more than his own spin — the modish one that brought him to office. If the roof falls in as he works away at his burden, the public must understand that in that moment the job specifications for the chief executive have abruptly changed.

The president, especially when the hour is late, cannot learn new tricks. There has never been an all-weather president. Even in the circus, the boy who tends the elephant does not suddenly turn into a trapeze artist, however compelling may be the need for one.

"There is a difference," he says. "Gorbachev did not put Sakharov in jail."

His deepest fear seems well founded. A day later, General Jaruzelski said when Mr. Wałęsa's name was mentioned during an interview in a truly Polish parlor: "The man who could help me is the man the general will not call on."

The Washington Post

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1987: Australia Is Closer

LONDON — The Orient line steamer *Orizaba*, which left Suez on October 27 with the English mails of the 21st, arrived at King George's Sound [on Nov. 14], landing the mails and passengers in less than 24 days from London. The steamer maintained an average speed of upwards of 15½ knots, which is considerably in advance of the best speed ever attained on the Australian voyage.

PARIS — The sitting of the Chamber [on Nov. 15] was one likely to be memorable. The debate turned on the application of criminal law. M. Mollet, a Legitimist deputy, raised questions which, if pushed to logical conclusions, would

Poles Need, Walesa's Solutions

FROM
1875... 

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1987

EUROBONDS

Optimism Trickles Back Despite Budget Fatigue

By Jim Hoagland
DANSK, Poland — "Look at these hands," he says, holding palms marked with calluses and skin cuts. "I must be the only Nobel laureate who works so hard, there is no light work in a shipyard." Six years after the Polish army and its police sought to toss Lech Wałęsa and his Solidarity movement to the rubble pile of history, the awarded electrician in the Gdansk shipyards endures. He continues to be a living symbol of and spokesman for the most important revolt against communist rule in this generation, despite a totalitarian empire's efforts to break and discredit him. So what does a Nobel laureate and international celebrity do?

"We are prepared to go underground again if we have to. We won't give up August."

"I am a shipyard," he says with a mischievous grin. "I am electrical equipment. I have access to the mechanical history of land in that shipyard. We have every kind of equipment — power, gas, water, recent Western, Eastern, Japanese — the opportunity to compare technologies. I repair things sometimes with a hammer, sometimes with wrenches."

His ideas tumble out. To charm him for an hour in his parish church here is to wade deeply into a never-flowing stream of consciousness. A cycle of revolt, repression and regrouping that he has lived through since August 1980, when the Solidarnosc trade union movement was born shows in his fatigue. He does not argue in his usual florid tones about a pretty Polish translator. He speaks even too tired to try to play politics the two cardinals of polemics will outside to tell us when we part.

The surveillance does not stop.

Part of the secret of his political survival under constant pressure lies in his profound modesty.

He responds to both harsh and

oppressive with that finely tuned sense of the absurd that is shared by East Europe's everyday experience of a bankrupt economy and僵化的政治系統。

He avoids answering one question because he believes that the most common is begged. "We need to pay taxes in order to be begged," he says dryly. Asked about the main achievement that Wojciech Jaruzelski's regime will hold this month safety approval for price increases that it supports anyway, Mr. Wałęsa does not come into a political texture he is often observed. "This semester is going to cost 1 billion złotys," he said. "It can't be exact, but our assumption, this much money a year would be spent on ourselves."

Mr. Wałęsa survives as a general symbol because "he remains a realist," says Professor Bronisław Gerak, a friend and intellectual role model. "And he is a realist. He understands that you can break yourself against a wall of a system like this, this wall seems like this mass of all you've got to be clever. The average Poles just adapts his ways of conforming to it. He's one of us," they say.

His real life brings him into conflict with radicals who advocate a sort of confrontation with General Jaruzelski, who relieved Solidarnosc on Dec. 13, 1981. They critics are less willing to set a political compromise with the general than with a recent deal between group chairman and short-term Solidarnosc units into one body that tries to work legally within the system.

The arguments and even threats are the evidence that this situation is still alive," he says. "There were no discussions, no negotiations would have occurred that we are not or even dead.... We are prepared to undergo again if we had to. We won't give up August if anybody can take it away from us."

Mr. Wałęsa's supporters point to Michael Gorbatchev's telephone call to Andrei Sakharov as the kind of recognition that General Jaruzelski is to be given a process of mutual reconciliation. Mr. Wałęsa himself is skeptical that such a call will ever be made.

"There is a difference," he says. "He doesn't put Solidarnosc in the box."

His stepson seems well placed. A day later, General Jaruzelski met with Mr. Wałęsa's son, Krzysztof, during an interview. In a rare public appearance, the man who originally paraded as the man who could not be beaten is the man the general will always be.

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Eurobond market once again has reason to hope that better times lie ahead. Currency rates stabilized last week, the U.S. trade deficit has shown itself capable of shrinking, and negotiators in Washington have shown some commitment to reaching an accord on reducing the U.S. budget deficit before a deadline set for Friday.

As a result, market makers claim that momentum is gathering in the dollar sector for a spate of new bond issues by year's end.

Some of the more optimistic have even gone so far as to predict that new issues, including a large sovereign deal, will begin to appear this week if the U.S. budget talks produce a reasonable accord.

But if confidence is returning, operators are quick to point out that it is mainly a confidence brought by survival. And the hard-bitten optimism of the survivors, who have weathered an unprecedented month of volatility, is based on a hope for a real recovery not so much in December as in January.

"I think we have been able to escape the crocodiles once again," said the head of syndicate at a European bank. "Our team is close to the mechanical history of land in that shipyard. We have every kind of equipment — power, gas, water, recent Western, Eastern, Japanese — the opportunity to compare technologies. I repair things sometimes with a hammer, sometimes with wrenches."

His ideas tumble out. To charm him for an hour in his parish church here is to wade deeply into a never-flowing stream of consciousness. A cycle of revolt, repression and regrouping that he has lived through since August 1980, when the Solidarnosc trade union movement was born shows in his fatigue. He does not argue in his usual florid tones about a pretty Polish translator. He speaks even too tired to try to play politics the two cardinals of polemics will outside to tell us when we part.

The surveillance does not stop.

Part of the secret of his political survival under constant pressure lies in his profound modesty.

He responds to both harsh and

oppressive with that finely tuned sense of the absurd that is shared by East Europe's everyday experience of a bankrupt economy and僵化的政治系統。

He avoids answering one question because he believes that the most common is begged. "We need to pay taxes in order to be begged," he says dryly. Asked about the main achievement that Wojciech Jaruzelski's regime will hold this month safety approval for price increases that it supports anyway, Mr. Wałęsa does not come into a political texture he is often observed. "This semester is going to cost 1 billion złotys," he said. "It can't be exact, but our assumption, this much money a year would be spent on ourselves."

Mr. Wałęsa survives as a general symbol because "he remains a realist," says Professor Bronisław Gerak, a friend and intellectual role model. "And he is a realist. He understands that you can break yourself against a wall of a system like this, this wall seems like this mass of all you've got to be clever. The average Poles just adapts his ways of conforming to it. He's one of us," they say.

His real life brings him into conflict with radicals who advocate a sort of confrontation with General Jaruzelski, who relieved Solidarnosc on Dec. 13, 1981. They critics are less willing to set a political compromise with the general than with a recent deal between group chairman and short-term Solidarnosc units into one body that tries to work legally within the system.

The arguments and even threats are the evidence that this situation is still alive," he says. "There were no discussions, no negotiations would have occurred that we are not or even dead.... We are prepared to undergo again if we had to. We won't give up August if anybody can take it away from us."

Mr. Wałęsa's supporters point to Michael Gorbatchev's telephone call to Andrei Sakharov as the kind of recognition that General Jaruzelski is to be given a process of mutual reconciliation. Mr. Wałęsa himself is skeptical that such a call will ever be made.

"There is a difference," he says. "He doesn't put Solidarnosc in the box."

His stepson seems well placed. A day later, General Jaruzelski met with Mr. Wałęsa's son, Krzysztof, during an interview. In a rare public appearance, the man who originally paraded as the man who could not be beaten is the man the general will always be.

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

Currency Rates

Cross Rates													
Amsterdam	1.984	3.34	1.1256	3.5113	1.1529	3.286	1.1244	3.5124	1.1525	3.286	1.1244	3.5113	1.1256
Brussels	1.984	3.234	1.1275	3.5205	1.1542	3.2877	1.1274	3.5244	1.1541	3.2885	1.1273	3.5205	1.1275
Frankfurt	1.984	3.195	1.1285	3.5244	1.1552	3.2904	1.1284	3.5284	1.1553	3.2923	1.1283	3.5244	1.1285
London (B)	1.979		1.1285	3.5244	1.1552	3.2904	1.1284	3.5284	1.1553	3.2923	1.1283	3.5244	1.1285
Milan	1.9845	3.1797	1.1240	3.5172	1.1512	3.2825	1.1239	3.5152	1.1511	3.2805	1.1238	3.5172	1.1240
New York (C)	1.984	3.171	1.1285	3.5244	1.1552	3.2904	1.1284	3.5284	1.1553	3.2923	1.1283	3.5244	1.1285
Paris	1.984	3.195	1.1256	3.5113	1.1529	3.286	1.1244	3.5124	1.1525	3.286	1.1244	3.5113	1.1256
Tokyo	1.984	3.040	1.1247	3.5124	1.1525	3.286	1.1244	3.5113	1.1529	3.286	1.1244	3.5124	1.1247
Zurich	1.984	2.400	0.9222	1.1275	1.1542	3.2877	1.1274	1.1529	3.2885	1.1273	1.1541	3.2904	1.1275
1 RCU	1.987	0.971	2.625	1.1275	1.1542	3.2877	1.1274	1.1529	3.2885	1.1273	1.1541	3.2904	1.1275
1 SFR	1.984	0.761	2.705	1.1275	1.1542	3.2877	1.1274	1.1529	3.2885	1.1273	1.1541	3.2904	1.1275

Chassis in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Ratings in other centers. New York closing rates.

(a) Commercial paper; (b) to buy one pound; (c) to buy one dollar; (d) units of 100; (e) not available; (f) not available.

Source: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banca Nazionale del Portofino (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (DRD); BAI (Paris, Royal, British); Goudart de Paris (Paris); Other data from Reuters and AP.

New York rates unless marked = local rate.

Forward Rates

Currency

American dollar

Canadian dollar

Swiss franc

10-day

30-day

90-day

180-day

360-day

1-year

2-year

3-year

4-year

5-year

7-year

10-year

12-year

15-year

20-year

25-year

30-year

40-year

50-year

60-year

70-year

80-year

90-year

100-year

120-year

140-year

160-year

180-year

200-year

220-year

240-year

260-year

280-year

300-year

320-year

340-year

360-year

380-year

400-year

420-year

440-year

460-year

480-year

500-year

520-year

540-year

560-year

580-year

600-year

620

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Deville

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat. %	Coup. %	Price and week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES					
Flash III	\$ 35	1991	8.18	100.10	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.11%. Denominations \$100,000.
Dorm Mortgage Finance I	£ 100	2014	0.35	100	Over 3-month Libor until 1997, and 1% over thereafter. Average life 5 to 7 years. Fees 0.50%. Denominations £100,000.
Nordic Investment Bank	DK 260	1990	0.60	100.10	Below 3-month Luxembourg interbank offered rate. Redemptions at par on every interest payment date. Fees 0.10%.
Hokkaido Electric Power	Y 20,000	1992	0.55	100.30	Below the Japanese long-term prime rate, seniority. Callable at par in 1992. Fees 0.40%. Denominations 10 million yen.
FIXED-COUPON					
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	\$ 200	1992	9%	101.5	Noncallable. Fees 1.5%. Denominations \$10,000.
Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur	DM 200	1994	6	100	Callable at 101 in 1992. Fees 2.4%.
Bardays Bank	£ 250	1997	10%	100%	98.75 Noncallable. Fees 2%.
WARRANTS					
BT Gilts	0.0005	11 mos	—	£2.250	Put warrants exercisable at 103 27/32 into the UK Treasury's 10% bond due 1994.
BT Gilts	0.0005	11 mos	—	£1.850	Call warrants exercisable at 108 22/32 into the UK Treasury's 10% bond due 1994.
Citibank (London)	0.25	1989	—	\$254	Warrants enabling holders to buy U.S. dollars with a fixed exchange rate of 136 yen per dollar. Breakaway rate 14250 yen per dollar.

EUROBONDS: An Optimism Tinged by Cynicism

(Continued from first finance page)

chische Kontrollbank that came with a guarantee from the Austrian government. The five-year OKB issue was priced at 101%, and includes a coupon of 9% percent. It was launched at a spread of 70 basis points over Treasuries.

Both deals offered investors sovereign quality at yields 10 to 20 basis points higher than those of outstanding issues while meeting the investor's minimum liquidity requirement. As a result, they have stayed well inside total fees since their launch despite periodic weakness in the dollar sector, and they remain prototypes for future new issues.

"We're reasonably confident that the market will improve," a syndicate manager said. As long as "there's not a large supply of new paper," managers are optimistic that trading spreads as well as the spreads between corporate bonds and Treasuries will narrow. That would make Eurobonds competitive again next year."

The specter of illiquidity, which has led some dealers to envision a Eurobond market populated by boutiques, was underscored last week by a report from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The OECD voiced concern over

place have already been to market," a dealer said. "This year is basically over."

Some predict that the Eurobond market will continue to lose business to the U.S. domestic market until spreads over Treasuries narrow. Funding costs in the Euromarket, they say, currently run at a rate of 15 to 20 basis points over those in the United States, primarily because of illiquidity.

The antidote prescribed by dealers calls for the market tone to improve steadily toward January on the back of a stable currency, without an oversupply of new issues drowning out investor demand.

Outsiders recall the week following Oct. 19, in which Eurodollar bond trading came to a virtual standstill because of volatility in the Treasury market, said the syndicate manager.

The report coincided with news that Bank of America International Ltd. was withdrawing from the floating-rate note sector as a market maker.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The dealers reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

U.S. Accuses 4 Nations of Dumping TV Tubes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department has said that color picture tubes from Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Canada are being "dumped" in the United States at below fair-market prices, and has imposed immediate penalty duties of up to 33.5 percent on the imports.

The duties will remain in place unless the U.S. International Trade Commission decides to modify or reject the finding, made on Friday. It has 45 days in which to act.

The four countries shipped \$104.6 million worth of color television picture tubes to the United States last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchanan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The duties reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchanan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The duties reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchanan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The duties reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchanan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The duties reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchanan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The duties reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchanan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The duties reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchanan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The duties reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which the department contends that the products are underpriced.

The largest penalties were levied against Japanese manufacturers, which sold the United States \$21.5 million worth of color picture tubes last year.

A Department spokeswoman, Claire Buchanan, said there was no immediate indication of whether the action would result in an increase in the price to U.S. consumers of color televisions containing the tubes from companies cited in the action.

The duties reflect the "dumping margin," the degree to which

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 13

LCA - 11.30 - INCOME - WS 046 - Moer Vuitton anglais - GT - 12.11.87 - Garamond ITC - Logo Lci sans contour

LVMH

MOËT HENNESSY • LOUIS VUITTON

NET SALES INCREASE 17%

At their November 5, 1987, meeting, the Directors of LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton reviewed the Group's activity over the first nine months of 1987. Consolidated sales for the period totalled FF 8.6 billion, representing a 17% increase over the comparable pro forma figures for the first nine months of 1986.

(In FF million)	1987	1986 pro forma	87/86 % change
Champagne and wines	2,669	2,662	+ 0.3%
Cognac and spirits	1,872	1,642	+ 14.0%
Perfumes & cosmetics	2,274	1,853	+ 22.7%
Luggage, leather goods & accessories	1,623	1,204	+ 34.8%
Other	227	55	-
	<u>8,665</u>	<u>7,416</u>	<u>+ 16.8%</u>

For the 1987 period, the breakdown of Group sales by currency is as follows: US dollar 29% (US dollar exposure for 1988 has been fully hedged), French franc 28%, Japanese yen 14%, Deutsche mark and related currencies 7%, and British pound 6%.

The Group continues to project a 20% gain in net income for the year, in line with the combined earnings of Moët Hennessy and Louis Vuitton at mid-year.

SELECTED U.S.A. MTC PRESENTATIONS

	BID	ASK
Alan Jones Pit Stop	2½	2¾
Bitter Corp.	2¼	2½
Chiron	13¼	13¾
GoodMark Food	8¾	8½
MAG Holdings	1¼	2½
NAV-AIR	—	1½
Nat. Business Systems	9¼	9½

 WITH COMPLIMENTS OF
CONTINENTAL AMERICAN
These are indicative market prices

[View Details](#)

Page 10		INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1987																																							
NASDAQ National Market										OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 13																		Sales in 100s		High		Low		Close		Net Chg/ee					
Sales in 100s		High		Low		Close		Net Chg/ee		Sales in 100s		High		Low		Close		Net Chg/ee		Sales in 100s		High		Low		Close		Net Chg/ee		Sales in 100s		High		Low		Close		Net Chg/ee			
A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M		N		O		P		Q		R							
A&W Bd	80	57	1638	914	814	9	+12	Astec	10	1.9	114	14	14	14	+12	Astec	24	4.0	809	616	576	56	-14	Ginko	10	1.6	87	212	212	212	212	+12	M&B Co.	2.50	6.4	61	39	36	32	+12	%
ABS			65	114	114	114	+12	Astron			221	162	152	152	+12	Astron	26	2.3	228	211	212	212	+12	Int'l Teli	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
ACC Co			112	57	57	57	+12	Atmos			100	112	102	102	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	100	112	102	102	+12	GenCorp	20	3.6	124	524	524	524	+12	%									
ADC's	32	47	171	94	94	94	+12	Atmos			116	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	116	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AEL			46	84	42	42	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AEP			325	57	42	42	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AT&Tel			112	57	57	57	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AME			107	57	57	57	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
ASK			5284	94	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AST			2027	114	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AT&T			202	114	114	114	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWA			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145	111	105	105	+12	Atmos	10	0.9	145	111	105	105	+12	Merit	20	3.5	11169	524	524	524	+12	%									
AWN			204	84	72	72	+12	Atmos			145																														

Exchange
1970-1971

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Sales in 100s High Low Close Chg Net									
R									
Sorin's 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57									
Sorrell 24.25 24.25 24.25 24.25 24.25 24.25 24.25 24.25 24.25 24.25									
Sovac 121.2 121.2 121.2 121.2 121.2 121.2 121.2 121.2 121.2 121.2									
Spanco 154.14 154.14 154.14 154.14 154.14 154.14 154.14 154.14 154.14 154.14									
Spectra 104.9 104.9 104.9 104.9 104.9 104.9 104.9 104.9 104.9 104.9									
Spelco 158.14 158.14 158.14 158.14 158.14 158.14 158.14 158.14 158.14 158.14									
Spitzer 142.7 142.7 142.7 142.7 142.7 142.7 142.7 142.7 142.7 142.7									
Sportek 157.75 157.75 157.75 157.75 157.75 157.75 157.75 157.75 157.75 157.75									
Sprint 181.12 181.12 181.12 181.12 181.12 181.12 181.12 181.12 181.12 181.12									
Sprinkler 130.12 130.12 130.12 130.12 130.12 130.12 130.12 130.12 130.12 130.12									
Sprinkler 145.87 145.87 145.87 145.87 145.87 145.87 145.87 145.87 145.87 145.87									
Sprinkler 150.57 150.57 150.57 150.57 150.57 150.57 150.57 150.57 150.57 150.57									
Sprinkler 151.57 151.57 151.57 151.57 151.57 151.57 151.57 151.57 151.57 151.57									
Sprinkler 152.57 152.57 152.57 152.57 152.57 152.57 152.57 152.57 152.57 152.57									
Sprinkler 153.57 153.57 153.57 153.57 153.57 153.57 153.57 153.57 153.57 153.57									
Sprinkler 154.57 154.57 154.57 154.57 154.57 154.57 154.57 154.57 154.57 154.57									
Sprinkler 155.57 155.57 155.57 155.57 155.57 155.57 155.57 155.57 155.57 155.57									
Sprinkler 156.57 156.57 156.57 156.57 156.57 156.57 156.57 156.57 156.57 156.57									
Sprinkler 157.57 157.57 157.57 157.57 157.57 157.57 157.57 157.57 157.57 157.57									
Sprinkler 158.57 158.57 158.57 158.57 158.57 158.57 158.57 158.57 158.57 158.57									
Sprinkler 159.57 159.57 159.57 159.57 159.57 159.57 159.57 159.57 159.57 159.57									
Sprinkler 160.57 160.57 160.57 160.57 160.57 160.57 160.57 160.57 160.57 160.57									
Sprinkler 161.57 161.57 161.57 161.57 161.57 161.57 161.57 161.57 161.57 161.57									
Sprinkler 162.57 162.57 162.57 162.57 162.57 162.57 162.57 162.57 162.57 162.57									
Sprinkler 163.57 163.57 163.57 163.57 163.57 163.57 163.57 163.57 163.57 163.57									
Sprinkler 164.57 164.57 164.57 164.57 164.57 164.57 164.57 164.57 164.57 164.57									
Sprinkler 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57 165.57									
Sprinkler 166.57 166.57 166.57 166.57 166.57 166.57 166.57 166.57 166.57 166.57									
Sprinkler 167.57 167.57 167.57 167.57 167.57 167.57 167.57 167.57 167.57 167.57									
Sprinkler 168.57 168.57 168.57 168.57 168.57 168.57 168.57 168.57 168.57 168.57									
Sprinkler 169.57 169.57 169.57 169.57 169.57 169.57 169.57 169.57 169.57 169.57									
Sprinkler 170.57 170.57 170.57 170.57 170.57 170.57 170.57 170.57 170.57 170.57									
Sprinkler 171.57 171.57 171.57 171.57 171.57 171.57 171.57 171.57 171.57 171.57									
Sprinkler 172.57 172.57 172.57 172.57 172.57 172.57 172.57 172.57 172.57 172.57									
Sprinkler 173.57 173.57 173.57 173.57 173.57 173.57 173.57 173.57 173.57 173.57									
Sprinkler 174.57 174.57 174.57 174.57 174.57 174.57 174.57 174.57 174.57 174.57									
Sprinkler 175.57 175.57 175.57 175.57 175.57 175.57 175.57 175.57 175.57 175.57									
Sprinkler 176.57 176.57 176.57 176.57 176.57 176.57 176.57 176.57 176.57 176.57									
Sprinkler 177.57 177.57 177.57 177.57 177.57 177.57 177.57 177.57 177.57 177.57									
Sprinkler 178.57 178.57 178.57 178.57 178.57 178.57 178.57 178.57 178.57 178.57									
Sprinkler 179.57 179.57 179.57 179.57 179.57 179.57 179.57 179.57 179.57 179.57									
Sprinkler 180.57 180.57 180.57 180.57 180.57 180.57 180.57 180.57 180.57 180.57									
Sprinkler 181.57 181.57 181.57 181.57 181.57 181.57 181.57 181.57 181.57 181.57									
Sprinkler 182.57 182.57 182.57 182.57 182.57 182.57 182.57 182.57 182.57 182.57									

SPORTS

Top-Rated Sooners Barely Beat Missouri

The Associated Press

NORMAN, Oklahoma — With two key starters, quarterback Jimmie Holoway and fullback Lydell Carr, out with injuries, top-ranked Oklahoma may no longer be the best U.S. college football team.

The Sooners struggled to beat Missouri 17-13 here Saturday, losing four of their six fumbles and failing to score a touchdown until 45 seconds before halftime.

Later in the game the defense held off two Missouri drives, one with

U.S. COLLEGE FOOTBALL

an interception, to give the Sooners a 10-0 record going into next Saturday's showdown with second-ranked Nebraska, which is 9-0.

"If we play the way we have been playing, we might get beat by 40 points," Oklahoma's coach, Barry Switzer, said of the Nebraska game.

"The defense can't do it alone. We have to hold onto the football and not make so many mistakes."

Both Holoway and Carr were lost for the season with knee injuries last weekend.

Holoway's backup, Charles Thompson, scored on a 14-yard run in the third quarter to make the score 17-3. He finished with 91 yards rushing and 104 passing while Carr's backup, Ronei Anderson, ran for 118 yards.

The Sooners had averaged 49 points per game with Holoway and Carr playing, but when Missouri halfback Michael Jones scored on a 28-yard run one play after Thompson fumbled late in the third quarter,

Notre Dame 37, Alabama 6: In



Photo: AP/Wide World/The Associated Press

Lorenzo White, who could see trouble coming, rushed 56 times for 292 yards and scored twice during the 27-3 defeat of Indiana that gave Michigan State the Big Ten title.

South Bend, Indiana, Tony Rice ran 12 yards for a touchdown to put Notre Dame ahead and passed to Andy Heck for another as the Tigers won the Atlantic Coast Conference title, beating Maryland 7-3.

Michigan State 27, Indiana 3: In East Lansing, Michigan, Lorenzo White rushed 56 times for 292 yards and scored twice as the Spartans clinched their first Rose Bowl berth in 22 years. They finished 7-2 overall, 6-0-1 in the Big Ten, while Indiana fell to 7-3, 6-2.

Auburn 27, Georgia 11: In Athens, Georgia, Jeff Burger passed for 217 yards and two touchdowns as the Tigers won 8-1-1 overall, 4-0-1 in the Southeastern Conference. A victory Nov. 27 over Alabama will clinch the conference title. Georgia fell to 7-3, 4-2.

Clemson 45, Maryland 16: In

Clemson, South Carolina, Rodney Williams passed for two touchdowns and Terry Allen ran for two as the Tigers won the Atlantic Coast Conference title, beating Maryland 7-3.

Louisiana State 34, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

South Carolina 30, Wake Forest 0: In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Harold Green ran for two touchdowns and caught a scoring pass from Todd Ellis for South Carolina, 7-2. The team's defense has not allowed a point in eight quarters.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

South Carolina 30, Wake Forest 0: In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Harold Green ran for two touchdowns and caught a scoring pass from Todd Ellis for South Carolina, 7-2. The team's defense has not allowed a point in eight quarters.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Aggies kept alive their title hopes by raising their record to 7-2 overall, 4-1 in the Southwest Conference. Arkansas fell to 7-3, 5-2.

Pittsburgh 10, Penn State 0: In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, kicked a 44-yard field goal on Pitt's first possession and Billy Owens ran an interception 69 yards for a touchdown in

the last minute in helping beat Penn State in Pitt Stadium for the first time since 1965. Both teams are 7-3.

Oklahoma State 49, Kansas 17: In Lawrence, Kansas, Thurman Thomas ran for 202 yards and three touchdowns, and Barry Sanders returned a kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown for Oklahoma State, 8-2.

Tennessee 23, Mississippi 13: In Knoxville, Tennessee, quarterback Steeding Henton began and ended Tennessee's 28-point second quarter, first with a touchdown pass, then a scoring run, and another freshman, Reggie Cobb, scored three touchdowns as the Volunteers improved to 7-2-1 overall, 2-1-1 in the Southeastern Conference.

Texas A&M 14, Arkansas 0: In College Station, Texas, third-string quarterback Craig Stump passed for one touchdown and Rod Harris returned a punt 65 yards for another as the Ag

Short, Unhappy Life of a Modern Woman

By Suzanne Lowry
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Katherine Mansfield, writes her latest biographer, Claire Tomalin, "lived and worked and died with the furies at her heels." A merciful creature of masks and pseudonyms, first she was too fat, then too thin; she was too fat, then too thin; she was "exquisite" according to Frieda Lawrence, witty or spiteful, hard, hostile or mendacious according to assorted other witnesses. D.H. Lawrence, perhaps her most worldwide and best friend, wished she "could learn to be still, to alone."

She could not. She was always moving, a restless, unorthodox moth. Born Kathleen Mansfield Beauchamp in New Zealand, she lived out her short adult life hopping between hotel, cottage and apartment, between friends and lovers of both sexes in London's literary demi-monde, between Italy, Switzerland and France, where she died in Paris in 1923, at the age of 34.

In Claire Tomalin's account, "Katherine Mansfield: A Secret Life" (just published in Britain by Viking and soon to appear in the United States from Knopf) she comes vividly and tragically alive as an epitome of the modern creative woman, caught between a stifling provincial-suburban affluence behind, and a dangerous, uncharted freedom ahead. "Her short life," writes Tomalin, "so modern and busy, has the shape of a classic tragedy." And at the bottom of that tragedy, the biographer has deduced, lies the dismaying fact that the physical dangers inherent in emotional and sexual freedom fingered the young writer before she was even launched.

It is well known that Katherine Mansfield died of tuberculosis. But Tomalin shows that she was chronically ill as early as 1910, when she was only 22, and newly and optimistically arrived in Europe. The preceding two years had been a helter-skelter to disaster. She became pregnant by the brother of a childhood sweetheart, split with him after a family row, impulsively and manipulatively married a singing teacher, deserted him on their wedding night, returned briefly to her lover, then tried to resume life as a single, self-sufficient woman. But her imposing mother arrived from New Zealand and swept her arrogantly reckless daughter off to Bavaria, where she abandoned her to sit out the pregnancy in a remote village. Katherine, who touchingly signed herself into the pension as Katie Beauchamp-Bowden, *Schriftstellerin*, had a late miscarriage, but continued to live in Bavaria for a time, embarking on a new affair with a dubious Polish émigré, Florian Sobienski.

People say I am suggesting that her tuberculosis was a result of her gonorrhoea," Tomalin says. "I'm not really, but she was deeply destabilized, and therefore more susceptible."

It was a painful story to tell, but Claire Tomalin is glad to have told it. People have said to me that Katherine is not a very nice person; well a lot of people are not very nice people, but you get a kind of warmth and intimacy with someone when you are writing about them." Certainly Tomalin has conjured up Katherine as a very real human being, not always admirable, indeed often dishonest, manipulative and bitchy, but for whom it is impossible not to feel sympathy and pity.

Apart from disease, Tomalin sees Katherine's mother's treatment of her as very important. Katherine was the odd one out in her large, affluent household: the fat, temperamental child, an affront, perhaps, to the mother's obvious beauty and cossetted bourgeois serenity. "Her



Claire Tomalin (left) and her subject, Katherine Mansfield.

mother was not cruel, but she was rather cold towards her; and both parents did get worried about her lesbian tendencies."

"There were two strands in Katherine: She wanted to be wild and courageous and an artist and reject her family; she also wanted to have a husband, be respectable and have silver spoons. She was both scornful and envious of her sisters."

After Bavaria came the turning point, a positive one, when she saw that she could be a writer, when she began to sell her stories to *The New Age*, edited by A.R. Orage, one of the shoestring literary journals that sprang up in the years before the First World War. "But even that assurance flickered, and she had some bad years when she did not write anything."

Katherine's relationships with men contained at some time or another all the "modern" problems, one in particular: "She could not be dominated, she had to be the dominant person," says Tomalin. "If she had met Lawrence, for instance, or someone of Lawrence's or Orage's caliber earlier it might have been different. John Middleton Murry, who became her second husband, she rode all over, could do what she liked. He suited her in a way."

Not least perhaps because, after her unguarded youth, "she turned against sex. In her flirtation with Bertrand Russell [in 1919], she drew back; she had had her fingers burned. By then sex was over for her. One thing about gonorrhoea is that it can hurt up with sudden, strong sexual activity. You can live with one

man for ages and not give it to him and I think Murry and she had a very weird sex life. But when she went off to France with Francis Carron in 1914 she came back really ill. That was her last sexual adventure."

Tomalin lauds a critique of the writer's work and influence into her story. "Katherine Mansfield was a small-scale writer," she says. "She has written some great short stories — *The Voyage*, — The Garden Party for example — they are flawless, perfection. Ida Baker described how she wrote, almost in an hypnotic state — she used to speak her stories walking about the flat and then just write them down. For England then they were something extraordinarily new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say, 'In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year.' She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what Lawrence called her "wastepaper basket" after her death. Katherine herself balked at Murry's overvaluation of her work. "I don't want dismissing as a masterpiece," she said.

In tempting to speculate on what she might have achieved had she been healthy and lived longer, but as Tomalin argues, the knowledge that she was dying, as with Keats, "perhaps made them leap forward and bring out wonderful things."

"A lot of people are just allergic to Katherine Mansfield, or to Murry's version of the saintly creature he presented

as something extraordinary, new, to start right into the middle of a subject, and not say,

"In the town of such-and-such in such-and-such a year." She is a problem in that she was very uneven, some of her stories are very fine. Virginia Woolf found that difficult." And Murry did her no good by publishing what